Message

From: Brower, Connie [connie.brower@ncdenr.gov]
Sent: 6/23/2017 4:12:43 PM
To: Kemker, Carol [Kemker.Carol@epa.gov]
CC: Culpepper, Linda [linda.culpepper@ncdenr.gov]; Holman, Sheila [sheila.holman@ncdenr.gov]; Risen, Amy J [Amy.Risen@dhhs.nc.gov]; Shehee, Mina [mina.shehee@dhhs.nc.gov]; Ventaloro, Christopher [christopher.ventaloro@ncdenr.gov]; Manning, Jeff [jeff.manning@ncdenr.gov]
Subject: FW: PFASs in the Cape Fear River watershed
Attachments: PFECAs_Sun_ESTL2016.pdf; PFECAs_Sun_ESTL2016_SI.pdf

Carol – Page 3 of the supplementary report materials has a very clear graph of the compounds that occurred and the accompanying CAS #. I am checking to see if we may additional ones of concern.

Connie

Hello everyone,

I am attaching a paper we published this month in ES&T Letters. We studied the occurrence of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) in the Cape Fear River watershed. Legacy PFASs, such as PFOA and PFOS dominated the PFAS signature in the Haw River. In contrast, new fluorinated alternatives such as GenX, a replacement for PFOA, were very high in Wilmington (and by association also in Brunswick and Pender). None of the newly discovered compounds being discharged by the Chemours plant south of Fayetteville are removed by the advanced and conventional treatment processes employed in the Sweeney WTP in Wilmington. Also, many of the compounds are essentially non-adsorbable on activated carbon. I think it would be useful to discuss the results. A large number of people are exposed to high levels of PFASs through their drinking water!

Best regards,

Detlef

On 9/23/16 9:50 AM, Hill, Tammy wrote:

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